

The Daily Gazetteer.

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91649.

WHEN the Subject of Power has been thoroughly tortured, then the next Chapter in the History of Patriotism is Corruption. According to these Political Philosophers, Corruption is the present grand Argument; it is, as they say, used upon all Occasions, and where-ever it is used prevails.

On the Cant of these *State Medicaſters* answers the Ends of the *Acid* and *Alkali* among the diſputing Physicians. Name any Miſchief under Heaven, and you are preſently told, Ay, this is the *Trade* of Corruption; and name any Man in the Adminiſtration, and you hear he is an *Instrument* of Corruption. Our Luxury is undoubtedly owing to Corruption, and ſo is our Poverty: A Man's living narrowly the Conſequence of Corruption, and another Man's ſignificance is a Proof of Corruption. The ingenious *William Temple* has wrote a very entertaining Eſſay on the reigning Diſeaſe. One Twenty Years Scarcity is the general Complaint, then come the *Worms*, and theſe give way to a *Nervous Cholick*. In the State, in *King Harry's* Days 'twas *Prejudice*; in *Queen Elizabeth's*, 'twas *Uniformity*; in theſe Days, 'twas *Corruption*. Let no Man pretend to interpoſe, ſince that I intend to ridicule the Notion of Corruption, or deny it to be an *Evil*: No; I am ſatisfied that there may be Corruption, and that Corruption is dangerous; but for all that, I am perſuaded ſometimes there may be too great a Cry about it. Country Towns ſometimes ſuffer by a *false Rumour* their being infected with the *Small Pox*. All the ſcenes concerning *Scurvy*, *Vapours*, and *Cholicks*, are but Fancies; and ſo of Corruption: It always is in ſome Degree, but not now more than ever. But, for Argument ſake, let theſe People's Poſitive be admitted. Let us ſuppoſe that *Court Corruption* is an *Epidemick* as they make it. Let us believe that a Member comes from C — unaccounted for, that a Place is beſtowed without a *View*, or Favour without an Expectation. Let us, I ſay, ſuppoſe this, and what will follow? Surely, that the Power of the Crown is very low. Does any Man corrupt who can command him? Or do we give Fees to ſome who are Dependents on ourſelves? No, no; wherever there is Corruption there is Weakneſs. Wherever Application is made, there is Power. Whoever can doubt this, may doubt any Thing; he may ſay if Two and Three make Five; or if the Power was brought low enough when *Charles I.* reigned. Yet our all-enlighten'd Patriots, theſe Men who have more Senſe as well as more Probity than all the reſt of the Nation, tell us in a Breath, that the Crown corrupts the People; and that there is too much Power in the Crown. If the firſt be true, the ſecond muſt be falſe; and if the latter was true, the former could not be ſo. When the Crown defends to Corruption, it muſt be to ſupply the Want of Power; when the Crown exceeds its Proportion of Authority, it may be read in the dejected Countenances of the Subjects. Theſe are Cauſes and Conſequences which muſt ever ſubſiſt, becauſe they are founded in the Nature of Things; whereas the Notions of theſe are mere Flights of Fancy, or Excursions of Poetical Invention.

In a Mixed Government like our's, every Part of the Conſtitution bath its Functions, which it muſt perform, or the State will ſeem, and indeed really be, deſerted. Now, if thro' a long Chain of Events it ſhould happen that the Crown cannot perform its Functions by its natural Strength, then its Miniſters are obliged to ſupport it by its natural Strength, then its Miniſters are obliged to ſupport it by proper Remedies. Nor are they to be preſſed by any unforeſeen Emergency, or ſtrictly by the Power of an inveterate Faction, to have Recourſe to ſuch Expedients as the Conſtitution will allow, and the Temper of the Times require. But tho' impartial Judges will always admit ſuch Neceſſities will be ever viſible to Men of Senſe; yet ſuch as are Enemies to an Adminiſtration like this, will not fail to tax ſuch a Conduct as Corruption: For with regard to all Influence, it is an End that gives it a proper Denomination. If I ſay my Friend's Servant Money to encourage him to do his Duty, it is Generoſity; but if to worm out his

Maſter's Secrets, then it is Corruption. I know it may be ſaid theſe are nice Diſtinctions, and that in ſuch Dealings it is hard for a Man to keep his Hands clean. Nobody denies this; but the Crime lies at their Door who have made ſuch a Conduct abſolutely neceſſary.

The Conſtitution is a great Machine, excellently contrived, but ſubject, like all human Contrivances, to Accidents and Alterations. Since the *Revolution* Faction, like Ruſt, hath been gathering on all its Wheels, and threatening continually a full Stop to all its Motions. In this Situation theſe who had the Care of its going, and withal no Authority (as it was not fit they ſhould) to take it to pieces, were conſtrained to do the beſt they could. The Circulation of Government was the Thing committed to their Truſt; and it would be the higheſt Breach of Truſt in them to neglect it. If therefore, notwithstanding the Growth of the Inconvenience, as certainly Faction has been always encreaſing, theſe at the Helm have found means to drive on the Government for a long Courſe of Years, without any of theſe Ruſts to which when the Machine was free, it was nevertheleſs expoſed by the Careleſſneſs, or Want of Capacity, in former Managers, muſt we condemn their Conduct? Their Enemies may call it Corruption, nay, Weakneſs, or Folly; but impartial Poſterity, and even themſelves, if once in Power, will call and eſteem it Wiſdom. Such ſhallow Politicians as ſet up on Utopian Syſtems, and think All Things may be managed by certain Rules, and Maxims of State, will condemn what they cannot underſtand; but all proper Judges, ſuch as Practical Stateſmen, will form a right Notion of it in their Heads, tho' they may, for certain prudential Reaſons, not think proper to expreſs it.

But, as I ſaid before, let us for Argument's ſake (ſince there is no other Way with theſe People) admit the Crown in the right here too, and that this Influence in the Crown (which by the way is preſently the ſame that conſtitutes what they call the *Country Interſeſs*) ought to be taken away. Let us hear then how they propoſe it ſhould be done. Why in this (tho' ſeldom in any thing elſe) they are unanimous, and agree, one and all, that it muſt be done by taking ſome of its remaining Powers from the Crown. This is taking Weights out of the lighter Scale, that they may become even; and both Expedients will have the like Effect, that is, will certainly increaſe the Evil they pretend to remove. A Man muſt be wilfully blind, who on the leaſt Conſideration does not diſcern it. Nothing but exceſſive Weakneſs can drive the Crown upon any thing that has the moſt diſtant Appearance of Corruption, and the neceſſary Conſequences of bringing it ſtill lower muſt be, the leaving it at the Mercy of every Faction. From which, if the Principles of Duty will not do, we ought to be reſtrain'd, by conſidering how much it will unqueſtionably expoſe ourſelves, ſince nothing is more certain, than that the Power of the Crown is the Security of the Subject.

All the Pretence I have ever heard offered to countenance this Manner of acting is, the having what they are pleaſ'd to call a free Parliament, in order to which both Crown and People are to be laid under new Reſtraints, for ſuch is the Scope of the *Place Bill*, and the only Criterion of Freedom will be: the purſuing their Caprices. Should a new Parliament, after warm and free Debates, croſs the Deſigns of the Faction, it would be arraign'd, ſhall I ſay, or convicted of Corruption. Turn the Tables a little, and, inſtead of a Handful of Malecontent Chiefs, ſuppoſe a Royal Council acting in this Manner; ſuppoſe the Crown engag'd openly and avowedly in a Scheme for ſecuring all future Parliaments, as theſe People evidently are, would you doubt they intended to introduce Tyranny? If not, (I ſpeak it to the *Engliſh Nation*) dare to examine theſe Projects to the Bottom, and ſpeak your Judgment as freely, and you will ſay, they indubitably aim at Confuſion. This would afford thoſe uneaſy, reſtleſs and daring Men, who have ſo long labour'd to deprive us of the Bleſſings of a gentle Adminiſtration, an Opportunity of playing their old Tricks over again, and riding us with a double Bit and Curb, as in the Days of the *Schiſm Bill*, &c. Judge yourſelves, from Reaſon and from Experience of what I ſay. You know the Men and their Communication, and therefore I repeat it, judge ye of

their Pretences and of their Intentions. But let me forewarn you of one thing more, if you ſhould be deceiv'd by the ſame Sharpers twice, you might chance to miſs Redreſs, but you would deſerve to meet no Pity.

It is a great Diſadvantage (and I am very ſenſible of it) to plead for an Eſtabliſhment againſt ſuch as are Advocates for Innovation. The Maſs of Mankind affect Change and Diſtaſte, what they have ſed on, as of old the *Iſraelites* diſtaſted Manna. Beſides, he who inveighs againſt Authority ſeems endu'd with heroic Courage, and inasmuch as he always pretends the Good of the People, this has an Air of Publick Spirit. Whatever ſuch an Author wants in Capacity will be made up by his Readers Prejudice in his Favour, and whatever is written againſt him in favour of the Powers in being, will be aſcrib'd to Influence, or, as the reigning Phrase now is, Corruption. But ſtill Truth and the Publick Safety muſt be maintain'd, let who will attack them, and let what will be ſaid of ſuch as maintain them. *Phocion* was oppreſſed by the *Athenians* merely for checking their Madneſs, but there is ſomething ſo glorious in his Character, that a Man muſt have no Appetite for Glory who would ſhrink at his Fate to attain his Reputation. It is in the juſt Senſe of this I venture ſingly to addreſs the Publick, againſt ſo many great Orators on the other Side, each of whom is above thinking any Man his Equal, and therefore, inſtead of perſuading, they dictate, and already give Laws, which no queſtion they would ſee executed, were they once where they ſo much wiſh to be, inveſted with Power and poſſeſſ'd of the Adminiſtration.

As ſome Good may be drawn out of every Evil, ſo the Good which is to be extracted hence is plainly this: Since the Writers on all Sides ſhew, in Appearance at leaſt, ſo much Zeal for your Service, do not be more wanting to yourſelves than they, but reſolve boldly to examine all that is advanced by either Party, and decide as it appears beſt for your Interſeſs. You cannot turn your Eyes on any Side but you ſee Beacons burning. They are perpetually telling you that your Liberties are in danger from the Crown, and I tell you, (ſure the Importance of the Meſſage will move you) that if you are hurried on to certain Meaſures, you will ſacrifice your own Liberties while you fancy that you are ſecuring them. It muſt be granted, that ſuch diſcordant Cries may ſomewhat diſtract you, but this is no Reaſon you ſhould neglect them. In Publick Controverſies it was *Solon's* Law, and a good Law it was, that every Man ſhould take ſome Side: And indeed Lukewarmneſs may ſometimes answer the Ends of Moderation, but I am afraid the Days are at hand, when Moderation itſelf will be no longer eſteem'd a Virtue. Sure I am, that ſo long as it can be thought ſo by any who have a juſt Concern for their Country's Welfare, it will be maintain'd by all the Friends of this Adminiſtration, who, in Imitation of their Betters, are diſpoſed to ſuffer all things, rather than afford any juſt Ground for Cenſure, by acting with too much Heat in their own Defence.

The Concluſion of this Paper obliges me to tell you plainly, that Things are now at a Criſis. That what the Malecontents aim at is, ſuch a Change in the Conſtitution as will ſcarce leave it a Monarchy, and will neceſſarily induce other Changes. That you would do well to conſider the Peace, the Freedom, the Security you have as a Nation enjoy'd under the preſent Reign, and under the preſent Adminiſtration. That you ought to be clear, as to the Advantages you are to reap from any Revolution, little or great, before you concur to bring it about. That the preſent is a tickliſh Conjunction, in which to try new Projects, new Miniſters, or new Meaſures. That any Diſturbances at home may prove fatal, while we are engag'd in a War abroad: And, in fine, that tho' a ſudden Struggle may be ſufficient to create to a gentle publick-ſpirited Adminiſtration ſome Confuſion, yet thoſe who put out theſe Practices, if once they get into the Saddle, will provide againſt ſuch Accidents, and make you feel in reality thoſe Ills, with the very Ideas of which they now diſturb your Imaginations. You are almoſt on the Brink of the *Rubicon*, it behoves you therefore to take Care.

R. FREEMAN.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

A LETTER was published last Wednesday in the Daily Post, directed to the Wor. Liverymen of the City of London, which every Body must see was writ by a Man in a very great Passion, for some very great Disappointment which he has lately met with; and therefore it is impossible to be at a Loss to guess who was the Author of it.

Indeed, it cannot be deny'd but he has given too much Way to his Rage; but at the same Time has he not received very great Provocation? It he had been promised a Place at Court by a Minister of State, it would have been no extraordinary Matter to be frustrated in his Expectations, and a Man might have borne it with Patience, and would have known how to resent it, by turning Patriot immediately upon it; but when a venerable City Club, remarkable for their great Integrity, and honourable Attachments to one another, had made him the most solemn Assurances of chusing him into the highest Office in the City, and he accordingly had taken a new House, bespoke a new Coach and Horses, bought his Wife new Cloaths, and made all Manner of Preparations for entering into his new Dignity; What Man alive could keep his Temper to be disappointed of it at last; and that not only for the present, but even with a Moral Certainty of never attaining to it hereafter?

We ought not to wonder therefore if this unfortunate Person, for he is certainly an Object of Pity, in the first Transports of his Passion raves at the R—r, abuses Eleven of the A—n, and threatens to raise the Rabble upon all those who did not exactly fall in with his Views upon this Occasion.

But as he pretends to reason as well as rail, let us see what his Reasons are why he should be chosen into the Office of L—d-M—r.

His first Reason is, 'That it was expedient for the Peace and Interests of the City.' Now I dare say, every sober, sensible Man in the City of London thinks on the contrary, That nothing will ever conduce so much to the Peace and Interests of the City, as the excluding him for ever from the Office of L—d-M—r, who has notoriously been the chief Promoter and Fomentor of all the Disturbances and Divisions that have happen'd in the City.

His next Reason is, 'That he was the Senior A—n, and a Man of Merit, and had been recommended to them by the unanimous Voice of the Common-Hall; and that it was an ill-tim'd Resentment to the Liverymen of London, for rejecting one from the same Office of Magistracy who has shew'd himself unworthy of so great a Trust in the Opinion of almost all Mankind.'

As to his being the Senior Alderman, his own Conduct last Year is an Argument against him; when he himself was the principal Person for setting another Gentleman aside who was next the Chair. But that Gentleman, it seems, shew'd himself unworthy so great a Trust; whereas *He is a Man of Merit*. For my Part I can't for my Life discover the Unworthiness of the former, or the Merit of the latter. If a Gentleman who was not a Member for the City, was set aside from the Magistracy of the City, to which he had a Claim as far as Seniority could give him one, for his Behaviour in Parliament, I see no Reason why another Person may not be rejected for kindling Divisions, and sowing Jealousies in the Minds of the People, against the K—r and his G—r, under whom it is his Duty to live peaceably and quietly; and until he does so, he is certainly very unworthy of so great a Trust as that of the first M—r of the City; and the Eleven Worthy A—n whom he so grossly abuses, and threatens with the Resentments of the Liverymen, not only deserve but I dare say will have the Thanks of the Liverymen for rejecting him; when the Mist shall be taken from before their Eyes, and their Passions shall be no longer inflamed by such Incendiaries, and Common Disturbers of the Peace of this Kingdom, as this Man has always shewn himself to be; and for which Reason he ought never to be chosen into any Chair, unless it be the Chair at the Half-Moon Club.

As he has ended his Letter with one Latin Sentence, I will end mine with another much more to the Purpose.

Nec lex est justior ulla,
Quam Necis Artifices Arte perire sua

A LIVERYMAN.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenor, OH. 1. N. S. Since my last came in the Ship commanded by the following Masters; viz. On the 27th, Richard Barker, from Riga for Rotterdam;

William Wray, from Copenhagen for Norway; Joshua Campion, from Danzick, John Curling and John Grainger, both from Petersburg, all three for London; John Hutchinson, from London for Riga: On the 29th, John Smallshaw, from Petersburg for Liverpool; William Clark, from Lynn, Ralph Doddworth, from London, both for Stockholm; Francis Semperton, from Newcastle for Koningsburgh; Richard Thompson, from London for Stockholm: On the 30th, John Brooks, for Riga, Edward Sharp, for Stockholm, both from Hull; William Coffrom, from Newcastle for Danzick; James Abercrombie, from Stetin for Aberdeen: And this Day, William Barker, from Riga for London.

The Outward-bound and those for the Baltick are sail'd, with the Wind at E. A Danish Frigate arrived here this Day from Island, with Six Dutch Doggers, who were trading there, and 'tis said will be condemn'd as lawful Prizes.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, OH. 1. Wind N. by W. Came down the Mary, Feagen, for Waterford. Remain the Ships as in my last.

Gravesend, OH. 1. Pass'd by the Hope, Lotherington, and the Success, Hartley, from Norway, and the Neptune, Knowles, from Archangel.

LONDON.

By the last French Post there are Letters from Bilbao, which say, that two English Men of War have been seen several Days cruising upon that Coast and before St. Sebastian.

The Squadron under the Command of Sir Chaloner Ogle, together with the Transports under the Command of the Lord Cathcart, have receiv'd Sailing Orders, and 'tis expected will weigh Anchor on Monday next.

Tuesday last, at a General Meeting of the College of Physicians, Dr. Henry Plumtree was chosen President, in the Room of Dr. Peller, who has resign'd.

The same Day William Marwood, of Arundel in Sussex, Esq; was married at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury to Miss Hatton, a young Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and a Fortune of 13000l.

Last Sunday died at Reading, on his Return from the Bath, William Lee, Esq; formerly Governor of Guernsey.

Yesterday John Cane was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for Shoplifting, taking out of a Shop in Monmouth-Street a Scarlet Coat.

As was Hannah Greenaway to the same Place by the same Gentleman, for stealing out of the Dwelling-house of Mrs. Sandwith a great Quantity of Wearing Apparel.

We are assur'd, that the Method practis'd by Mr. Wilson of the oldest Lottery-Office at Charing-Cross, of dividing Tickets into Shares, of Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenth Parts, is universally approv'd of (as appears by the large Call there is daily for them) for by it Adventurers are equally secure, and have a more extensive Chance than purchasing whole Tickets, which are likewise sold by him at the lowest Price. There will be the same Care observ'd with his Register as in last Lottery, which by long Experience in former ones was contriv'd to be most correct, wherein Gentlemen and Ladies entering the Numbers of their Tickets, may always depend on an Expedition as well as Correct Account of their Success, or otherwise. As in this Lottery a Person is placed in his late Office at Craigg's Court, by which several Mistakes may happen, we think it proper to assure the Publick, that Mr. Wilson is concern'd in no other than the oldest Lottery-Office, directly behind the King on Horseback, and next Door but one to the Meuse Front Gate.

October 3. 1740.

To the Customers to my late Uncle, at Slaughter's Coffee House on the Pav'd Stones in St. Martin's-Lane.

Gentlemen,

MY Uncle dying this last August, I propos'd, as he intended and desired I should, to carry on the Business as usual, and had the greater Reason to hope for the Continuance of his Customers as I have liv'd with him for near Twenty Years, and managed the Business for him ever since the Death of my Husband Toney, and did not suppose but that I should have continued in the same House, my Uncle having been Tenant there for almost Forty Years, and especially as I was for Six Weeks after my Uncle's Death suffer'd to stay in the House; but to my great Surprise had a Message sent me, only Ten Days before Michaelmas, to acquaint me I should not be accepted as a Tenant, but must quit the House at Quarter-day, or

stay at my Perill; and was accordingly constrain'd to leave it in this sudden Manner, to make Room for the other Person that, I presume, has hir'd it, who 'tis imagin'd could not think it possible for me to take another House in the Neighbourhood till such time as he could settle himself in my Business. But my Call being known, I am now fortunately accommodated with another large and more airy House, Six Doors lower on the Pavement, which I hope I shall be able to open the Beginning of next Week, in the best Manner as so short a Time as since Saturday the 1st of September (the Time I took it) will permit; where I humbly intreat the Continuance of your Favour, and hope every thing will be in a very little Time quite agreeable, and the Usage such as will merit your Encouragement: Which to deserve shall be the continual Study of,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
MARY WARRINGTON.

High Water this Day Morning
at London Bridge. 9 09 09

Bank Stock 140. India 152 1-half. South Sea 147. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths. New ditto 108 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-half. Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-half. Africa 10. India Bonds 31. 10. Premium. Bank Circulation 150. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 3-4th. English Copper 31. 10. Welsh ditto 19. 10. 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Spanish lent 112. Lottery Tickets 51. 10. to 6d.

This Day is Publish'd,

[Price One Shilling]

ORATIO ANNIVERSARIA IN THEATRO COLLEGIUM MEDICORUM LONDINENSIS, decimo quinto Calend. Novembria, ex Harveii Institutio ad Socios habita Anno 1740. A F. NICHOLLS, M.D.

Impensis T. Woodward, ad Insigne Lunæ Cælestis, Templi Portæ, Illustrissimæ Regiæ Societati Typographi. Of whom may be had the following Books.

I. The Mechanical Practice of Physick: In which the Physick Method is examin'd and exploded, and the Helminthopthesis of Animal Secretion and Muscular Motion is considered and refuted. With Occasional Remarks on Dr. Robinson, and Professor Boerhaave. By Thomas HALL, M.D.

2. A Treatise of the Fossils, Vegetable, and Animal Substances, that are used in Physick. Containing the History and Description of them, with an Account of their Virtues and Preparations. To which is prefixed, An Enquiry into the Constituent Principles of Mix'd Bodies, and the proper Methods of discovering the Nature of Medicines. By the late STEPHEN GRAY, M.D. Chemical Professor in the Royal Garden, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Member of the Royal Society.

III. Dr. HALL's Staticks, 2 Vols.
IV. Dr. HALL's Philosophical Experiments on Sea-Tortoise Biscuit, Corn, &c. may be preserv'd from Insects, and Flesh preserv'd in hot Climates.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

BALSAMICK STYPTIC.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, near Fleet Street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a

surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i.e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting of blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Piles, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. as well according to the plain Directions given with it, as appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, in Heat or Abroad, i.e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting the Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Symplicial Preparation of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of the Eatons; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most evident Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Prætorian Palace, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. K. Bradshaw's Warehouse, near the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in London; Messrs. Close, Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Reading; Messrs. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Rains, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. B. in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mariner, in Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. H. an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Exeter; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.